

Federal State Autonomic Educational Institution of Higher
Education
«Peoples' Friendship University of Russia»

Medical Institute

Recommended MCSD

ACADEMIC COURSE WORKING PROGRAM

Course name: *Obstetrics and gynecology*

Module: *Gynecology*

Recommended for the direction of training (specialty)

31.05.01 General Medicine

Information

Course: 4

Semesters: 7, 8

Laboriousness: 216 hours (6 credits units)

Department: Obstetrics and Gynecology with the course of perinatology

**The work program was reviewed and approved at the meeting of the department on
29.06.2021**

Moscow 2021

2021-2022

1. Aims and objectives of the discipline:

The purpose of the discipline “Obstetrics and Gynecology” is to train a general practitioner with a certain knowledge in the field of obstetrics with regard to further education and professional activity in the specialty “General Medicine”.

The objectives of the discipline:

- acquire by students of knowledge about the anatomical and physiological features of the female body at different age periods, understanding of the functioning of the reproductive system of a woman in normal and pathological conditions,
- study the etiology, pathogenesis, clinical features, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of main diseases of the reproductive system from puberty to menopause,
- study the etiology, pathogenesis, clinic features, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of major obstetric diseases,
- train students in understanding the ability to diagnose obstetric diseases in their various manifestations, to determine the choice of the method of treatment and prevention,
- familiarize the students with methods of birth control in the modern world and the principles of prescribing menopausal hormone therapy in perimenopausal and postmenopausal women,
- train in understanding, diagnosing gynecological diseases in their various manifestations, determining the choice of the method of their treatment and prevention

The training program provides for the preparation for further study of the discipline "Obstetrics and Gynecology", the discipline "Reproductive Health" and nosological forms that were not included in the program of previous disciplines. In the process of teaching the module “Obstetrics”, special attention is paid to the clinical education of students, the ability to conduct a comprehensive examination of gynecological patients and the ability to summarize the obtained data to make a diagnosis, conduct differential diagnostics, determine the tactics of treatment and prevention of obstetric diseases and reproductive health disorders of women.

2. Place of discipline in the structure of OP HE:

The discipline “Obstetrics and Gynecology” refers to the basic part of the disciplines in the specialty 31.05.01 “General Medicine”, the cycle of professional (clinical) disciplines.

Table 1 shows the preceding and subsequent disciplines aimed at the formation of the competences of the discipline in accordance with the competence matrix of the OP HE.

Table 1

№ п/п	Code and title of competence	Preceding disciplines	Following disciplines
General Cultural Competences			
	OK-1, OK-4, OK-5,	Anatomy, Pathological anatomy, Physiology, Pathological physiology, Pharmacology	Infectious diseases, Hospital therapy, Psychiatry, Traumatology, Oncology
General Professional Competences			
	ОПК-1, ОПК-3, ОПК-5, ОПК-8, ОПК-11		Faculty Therapy Phthisiatry Neurology
Professional Competences (type of professional activity medical activity)			
	ПК-1, ПК-5, ПК-6-11, ПК-13, ПК-16		

Competences, Specialist’s Degree – General Medicine under the Federal Educational Standard of Higher Education 3++.

2.1. A specialist's program is to establish the following competences:

Universal Competence Category	Universal Competence Code and Name	Universal Competence Achievement Indicator Code and Name
Systems and critical thinking	UC-1. Being able to implement critical analysis of problem situations based on systems approach, develop an action strategy	UC-1.1. Analyzing scientific and technical literature and regulatory documents of medical institutions. UC-1.2. Assessing in a critical way the reliability of information sources, working with contradictory information from different sources. UC-1.3. Understanding the trends, strategic goals, problems in the field of healthcare/ being aware of regulatory framework to develop a strategy. UC-1.4. Analyzing and assessing the economic potential, financial viability and risks of an organization.
Project development and implementation	UC-2. Being able to manage a project at any stage of its life cycle	UC-2.1. Being aware of regulatory legal acts and standards in the field of healthcare. UC-2.2. Understanding the peculiarities of organizing and managing nursing care, medical aid quality control, organizational and methodical activity of a medical institution. UC-2.3. Being able to plan and manage structural units of a medical institution. UC-2.4. Developing a project concept within the outlined problem: laying down a goal, tasks; providing arguments for the relevance, significance, expected results.
Team work and leadership	UC-3. Being able to organize and supervise team work developing a team strategy at the same time to achieve the set goal	UC-3.1. Being aware of the similarities and differences of projects and business processes, marketing research methods, principles of communication with staff. UC-3.2. Mastering the skills of making management decisions, organizing teamwork, arranging meetings and business communication.
Communication	UC-4. Being able to apply modern communication technologies, including in a foreign language/foreign languages to interact in academic and professional areas	UC-4.1. Defending their stance and ideas in a well-argued and constructive manner in academic and professional discussions in the state language of the Russian Federation and in a foreign language. UC-4.2. Making up, translating and editing various academic texts (reference works, essays, reviews, articles, etc.), including in a foreign language. UC-4.3. Presenting the results of the academic and professional activity at various public events, including the international ones, choosing the most suitable format.
Intercultural communication	UC-5. Being able to analyze and take into account cultural diversity in the process of intercultural communication	UC-5.1. Understanding communication rules, traditions and norms of foreign countries. UC-5.2. Mastering the skills of carrying on business correspondence in a foreign language. UC-5.3. Building social professional interaction taking into account international legislation in the field of healthcare and the peculiarities of intercultural communication.
Self-management and self-development (including health protection)	UC-6. Being able to identify and implement the priorities of their own activities and the ways of improving them based on self-	UC-6.1. Assessing their own resources and their (personal, contextual, time) limits; using them in an optimal way to successfully perform the assigned task. UC-6.2. Analyzing the results obtained in the course of their professional activity, carrying out self-control and self-analysis of the process and results of the professional activity, evaluating them critically, drawing objective conclusions on their work, defending their point of view in a right manner.

	assessment and lifelong learning	UC-6.3. Defining professional growth priorities and ways of improving their own activity based on self-assessment under the selected criteria.
	UC-7. Being able to maintain the proper level of physical well-being to ensure a high-quality social and professional activity	UC-7.1. Being aware of the types of physical exercises; scientific and practical foundations of physical culture and healthy lifestyle and lifestyle. UC-7.2. Being able to apply in practice various means of physical culture, sports and tourism to maintain and strengthen health, psychophysical training and self-preparation for future life and professional activity; use creatively the means and methods of physical education for professional and personal development, physical self-improvement, formation of a healthy lifestyle and lifestyle. UC-7.3. Being aware of the means and methods of strengthening individual health, physical self-improvement.
Life safety	UC-8. Being able to create and maintain safe conditions in everyday life and professional activity to protect natural environment, ensure sustainable development of society, including in the event of a threat and occurrence of emergencies and military conflicts	UC-8.1. Being aware of the causes, signs and consequences of hazards, methods of protection against emergencies; basics of life safety, phones of rescue services. UC-8.2. Being able to identify signs, causes and conditions of emergencies; assess the likelihood of a potential hazard for a student and take measures to prevent it in an educational institution; provide first aid in emergencies. UC-8.3. Being able to use the methods of predicting the hazardous or emergency situations; mastering skills to maintain a safe living environment.
Inclusive competence	UC-9. Being able to use basic SLP knowledge in social and professional spheres	UC-9.1. Being aware of the notion of inclusive competence, its components and structure. The subject, purpose, role and place of adaptive economic science. UC-9.2. Being able to apply basic SLP knowledge in social and professional spheres. UC-9.3. Being able to use basic SLP knowledge in social and professional spheres taking into account the specificities of persons with health disorders.
Economic culture, including financial awareness	UC-10. Being able to take well-grounded economic decisions in various areas of life	UC-10.1. Being aware of the conceptual framework of the economic science, basic principles of economic functioning, goals and mechanisms of the main types of social economic policy. UC-10.2. Being able to use economic and financial planning methods to achieve the goal set. UC-10.3. Mastering skills of applying economic tools to manage finances taking into account economic and financial risks in various fields of life activity.
Civil stance	UC-11. Being able to develop intolerant attitudes to corrupt behavior	UC-11.1. Being aware of the basic terms and concepts of civil law used in anti-corruption legislation, the current anti-corruption legislation and the practice of its application. UC-11.2. Being able to correctly interpret civil terms used in anti-corruption legislation; assess corrupt behavior and apply anti-corruption legislation in practice. UC-11.3. Mastering the skills of correct interpretation of civil terms used in anti-corruption legislation, as well as the skills of applying anti-corruption legislation in practice, legal qualification of corrupt behavior and its suppression.

2.2. The specialist's program is to set the following general professional competences:

General Professional Competence Category	General Professional Competence Code and Name	General Professional Competence Achievement Indicator Code and Name
Ethical and legal bases of professional activity	GPC-1. Being able to implement moral and legal norms, ethical and deontological principals in professional activity	GPC-1.1. Being able to abide by the ethical standards and legal regulations in professional activity. GPC-1.2. Being able to present professional information in the process of intercultural interaction observing the principles of ethics and deontology.
Healthy lifestyle	GPC-2. Being able to monitor the effectiveness of preventive measures, healthy lifestyle formation and sanitary and hygienic education of the population	GPC-2.1. Being able to analyze the awareness of the population of a healthy lifestyle and medical literacy. GPC-2.2. Being able to develop a plan of organizational and methodical measures aimed at increasing the awareness of the population of a healthy lifestyle, its literacy concerning disease prevention issues. GPC-2.3. Being able to prepare an oral presentation or a printed text which promote a healthy lifestyle and increase the population's literacy concerning disease prevention issues.
	GPC-3. Being able to counter doping in sports and fight against it	GPC-3.1. Being able to interact with specialists within the framework of working with enactments which regulate relations in the sphere of antidoping legislation documentation of the Russian Federation. GPC-3.2. Being able to analyze biochemical, physical and chemical, and molecular and biological mechanisms of the development of pathological processes in the cells of the athlete's body tissues when taking prohibited drugs; defining the principles of the biochemical processes when taking illegal drugs. GPC-3.3. Being able to implement the forms and ways of conducting preventive information and practical antidoping events.
Instrumental diagnostic methods of examination	GPC-4. Being able to use medical devices provided for by the procedure for medical care, and conduct patient examinations in order to determine a diagnosis	GPC-4.1. Being able to use medical devices in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care, care taking into account the medical care standards. GPC-4.2. Being able to assess the effectiveness and safety of medical devices. GPC-4.3. Mastering the technique of performing typical medical procedures using medical devices provided for by the procedures for medical care provision.
Etiology and pathogenesis	GPC-5. Being able to assess morpho-functional, physiological conditions and pathological processes in the human body to solve professional tasks	GPC-5.1. Mastering the algorithm of clinical, laboratory and functional diagnosis when dealing with professional tasks. GPC-5.2. Being able to evaluate the results of clinical, laboratory and functional diagnosis when dealing with professional tasks. GPC-5.3. Being able to determine morpho-functional, physiological states and pathological processes of the human body.
Primary health care	GPC-6. Being able to organize patient care, provide primary health care, arrange work and make professional decisions in emergency conditions at the prehospital stage, in	GPC-6.1. Mastering the algorithm for providing first aid in emergency conditions, including in extreme conditions and foci of mass destruction. GPC-6.2. Being able to identify the conditions which require emergency medical care, including clinical signs of sudden cessation of blood circulation and respiration. GPC-6.3. Being able to provide emergency medical care to patients in conditions that pose a threat to the life of a patient, including clinical death (cessation of the vital bodily functions (blood circulation and (or) breathing).

	emergency situations, epidemics and in foci of mass destruction	
Treatment of diseases and conditions	GPC-7. Being able to prescribe treatment and monitor its efficacy and safety	GPC-7.1. Mastering skills in the methods of general clinical examination, interpretation of laboratory results, instrumental diagnostic methods. GPC-7.2. Being aware of the algorithm for making a preliminary diagnosis with the subsequent referral of the patient to the relevant medical specialist.
Medical rehabilitation	GPC-8. Being able to implement and monitor the efficacy of medical rehabilitation of a patient, including when implementing individual rehabilitation and habilitation program for persons with disabilities; assess the patient's ability to work	GPC-8.1. Being able to determine the medical indications for medical rehabilitation measures, including when implementing an individual rehabilitation or habilitation program for persons with disabilities. GPC-8.2. Being able to carry out measures of medical rehabilitation of a patient in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care taking into account the medical care standards. GPC-8.3. Being able to determine medical specialists for carrying out rehabilitation measures to a patient in need of medical rehabilitation taking into account the diagnosis and in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care. GPC-8.4. Being able to prescribe sanatorium-resort therapy to a patient in need of medical rehabilitation, including when implementing an individual rehabilitation or habilitation program for persons with disabilities. GPC-8.5. Being able to monitor the implementation of rehabilitation measures and evaluate their efficacy and safety, including when implementing an individual program for the rehabilitation or habilitation of persons with disabilities, taking into account the diagnosis in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care.
Quality Management	GPC-9. Being able to implement the principles of quality management in professional activity	GPC-9.1. Being able to perform professional activity of a due quality. GPC-9.2. Being able to analyze and critically assess the professional activity quality according to the target values. GPC-9.3. Being able to develop a plan of organizational and methodical events to achieve the proper quality level of professional activity.
Information literacy	GPC-10. Being able to understand the operation principles of modern IT and use them to solve professional tasks	GPC-10.1. Being able to use information technology in professional activity. GPC-10.2. Being able to observe the information security rules in professional activity. GPC-10.3. Being able to use information and communication technologies, including applied software for general and special purposes in dealing with professional tasks.
Research and organizational activity	GPC-11. Being able to prepare and apply scientific, research, development and production, design, organizational, management and regulatory documentation in the healthcare system	GPC-11.1. Being able to prepare scientific, research, development and production, design, organizational, management and regulatory documentation in accordance with the area of professional activity and the current requirements for their execution. GPC-11.2. Being able to apply scientific, research, development and production, design, organizational, management and regulatory documentation within the framework of their professional activities.

2.3. Professional competences are determined independently by the Organization based on the professional standards corresponding to graduates' professional activities (if available) (with the exception of professional **2021-2022**

competences formed under the specialist’s program indicated in Paragraph 1.5 of the Federal State Educational Standards of Higher Education).

According to the Professional Standard “General Practitioner (Local Physician)” approved by Order of the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of the Russian Federation No. 293Н dated 21 March 2017, as well as medical, research, organizational and managerial types of activity, a graduate in Specialty 31.05.01 General Medicine is to have the following professional competences (PC):

Table 4.

Professional Competence Code and Name	Professional Competence Achievement Indicator Code and Name
PC-1. Being able to provide emergency or urgent medical care to a patient	<p>PC-1.1. Being able to assess the condition of a patient who needs emergency or urgent medical care.</p> <p>PC-1.2. Being able to recognize conditions that arise from sudden acute diseases, exacerbation of chronic diseases without obvious signs of a threat to the patient’s life and which require emergency medical care.</p> <p>PC-1.3. Being able to provide emergency medical care to patients with sudden acute diseases, conditions, exacerbation of chronic diseases without obvious signs of a threat to the patient’s life.</p> <p>PC-1.4. Being able to recognize conditions which pose a threat to the patient’s life, including conditions of clinical death (cessation of the vital bodily functions (blood circulation and/or respiration) which require emergency medical care.</p> <p>PC-1.5. Being able to provide emergency medical care to patients in conditions which pose a threat to the patient’s life, including clinical death (cessation of the vital bodily functions (blood circulation and/or respiration).</p> <p>PC-1.6. Being able to use drugs and medical devices when providing medical care in emergency or urgent forms.</p>
PC-2. Being able to examine a patient in order to determine a diagnosis	<p>PC-2.1. Mastering the skills to collect complaints, anamnesis of the patient’s life and disease, as well as conduct a complete physical examination of the patient (examination, palpation, percussion, auscultation).</p> <p>PC-2.2. Being able to make a preliminary diagnosis and make up a plan of laboratory and instrumental examinations of a patient.</p> <p>PC-2.3. Being able to refer a patient to a laboratory examination in case there are medical indications in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care taking into account the medical care standards.</p> <p>PC-2.4. Being able to refer a patient to an instrumental examination in case there are medical indications in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care taking into account the standards of medical care.</p> <p>PC-2.5. Being able to refer a patient to consult with a medical specialist if there is a medical indication in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care taking into account the standards of medical care.</p> <p>PC-2.6. Being able to refer a patient to be provided with specialized medical care in an inpatient setting or in a day hospital in case there are medical indications in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care taking into account the standards of medical care.</p> <p>PC-2.7. Being able to carry out differential diagnosis with other diseases/conditions, including the urgent ones, as well as to make a diagnosis taking into account the current international statistical classification of diseases and problems related to health (ICD).</p>
PC-3. Being able to prescribe treatment and monitor its efficacy and	PC-3.1. Being able to develop a treatment plan for a disease or condition taking into account the diagnosis, age and clinical picture in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols)

safety	<p>on the provision of medical care taking into account the standards of medical care.</p> <p>PC-3.2. Being able to prescribe medicinal drugs, medical devices and medical nutrition taking into account the diagnosis, age and clinical picture of the disease and in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care taking into account the standards of medical care.</p> <p>PC-3.3. Being able to prescribe non-drug treatment taking into account the diagnosis, age and clinical picture of the disease in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care taking into account the standards of medical care.</p> <p>PC-3.4. Being able to assess the efficacy and safety of the use of drugs, medical devices, medical nutrition and other treatment methods.</p> <p>PC-3.5. Being able to provide palliative care in collaboration with medical specialists and other healthcare professionals.</p> <p>PC-3.6. Being able to organize personalized treatment for a patient, including pregnant women, elderly and senile patients; assess the efficacy and safety of treatment.</p>
<p>PC-4. Being able to implement and monitor the patient's medical rehabilitation efficacy, including when implementing individual rehabilitation and habilitation program for persons with disabilities; assess the patient's ability to work</p>	<p>PC-4.1. Being able to conduct an examination of temporary disability and work as part of a medical commission which examines temporary disability.</p> <p>PC-4.2. Being able to prepare necessary medical documentation to carry out medical and social examination in federal state institutions of medical and social examination.</p> <p>PC-4.3. Being able to carry out medical rehabilitation measures for a patient, including when implementing an individual rehabilitation or habilitation program for persons with disabilities, in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care taking into account the standards of medical care.</p> <p>PC-4.4. Being able to refer a patient who needs medical rehabilitation to a medical specialist so that they prescribe and carry out medical rehabilitation measures, including when implementing an individual rehabilitation or habilitation program for persons with disabilities, in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on provision of medical care taking into account the standards of medical care.</p> <p>PC-4.5. Being able to refer a patient who needs medical rehabilitation to a medical specialist so that they prescribe and carry out sanatorium treatment, including when implementing an individual rehabilitation or habilitation program for persons with disabilities, in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care taking into account the standards of medical care.</p> <p>PC-4.6. Being able to assess the efficacy and safety of medical rehabilitation measures for a patient in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care taking into account the standards of medical care.</p> <p>PC-4.7. Being able to refer a patient with a persistent bodily dysfunction caused by diseases, the consequences of trauma or defects to a medical and social examination.</p>
<p>PC-5. Being able to carry out preventive measures and measures to promote a healthy lifestyle and sanitary and hygiene education among population and monitor their effectiveness</p>	<p>PC-5.1. Being able to organize and conduct medical examinations taking into account age, health status, profession in accordance with applicable legislative acts and other documents.</p> <p>PC-5.2. Being able to organize and monitor the immunization of the adult population against infectious diseases in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care taking into account the standards of medical care.</p> <p>PC-5.3. Being able to carry out medical examination of the adult population aimed at early detection of chronic non-communicable diseases and the main risk factors for their development in accordance with the current legislative acts and other documents.</p> <p>PC-5.4. Being able to carry out follow-up care of patients with diagnosed chronic non-communicable diseases.</p>

	<p>PC-5.5. Being able to prescribe preventive measures to patients taking into account risk factors in accordance with the current procedures for the provision of medical care, clinical guidelines (treatment protocols) on the provision of medical care taking into account the standards of medical care.</p> <p>PC-5.6. Being able to monitor observing preventive measures.</p> <p>PC-5.7. Being able to determine medical indications to introduce restrictive measures (quarantine) and indications for referral to a medical specialist in the event of infectious (parasitic) diseases.</p> <p>PC-5.8. Being able to issue and send an emergency notification to the territorial body of the Federal Service for Surveillance on Consumer Rights Protection and Human Wellbeing when an infectious or occupational disease is detected.</p> <p>PC-5.9. Being able to carry out anti-epidemic measures in the event of the occurrence of a focus of infection, including quarantine measures when especially dangerous (quarantine) infectious diseases are detected.</p> <p>PC-5.10. Being able to develop healthy lifestyle program, including the ones to reduce alcohol and tobacco consumption, prevent and combat non-medical use of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances.</p> <p>PC-5.11. Being able to assess the effectiveness of preventive patient care.</p>
PC-6. Being able to keep medical records and organize the activities of the nursing staff	<p>PC-6.1. Being able to draw up a work plan and report on their work, issue a passport for a healthcare (therapeutic) area.</p> <p>PC-6.2. Being able to analyze morbidity, disability and mortality rates to characterize the health of the registered population.</p> <p>PC-6.3. Being able to keep medical records, including in the electronic form.</p> <p>PC-6.4. Being able to monitor the performance of official duties by a district nurse and other medical workers at the disposal.</p> <p>PC-6.5. Being able to provide internal control of quality and safety of medical activities within the scope of employment responsibilities.</p>

**3. Requirements to results of development of the discipline “Obstetrics and Gynecology”:
ОПК-2, ОПК-4, ОПК-5 (5.1, 5.2), ОПК-7, ПК 2, ПК 3 (3.1, 3.6), ПК 5 (5.1, 5.3).**

As a result of studying the discipline, the student must:

- Know:

- normal anatomy and physiology of female reproductive organs;
- objectives, features of the organization of medical care in outpatient and inpatient clinics for pregnant women, parturient women and puerperas;
- organization of gynecological hospital; the main directions, structure and principles of work of gynecological hospital; ethics and deontology of obstetrician-gynecologist; forms of medical documentation;
- problematics, ideology of the family planning paradigm, methods of family planning, including artificial interruption of pregnancy and methods of contraception;
- sanitary and epidemiological regime of the maternity hospital;
- measures for the prevention of nosocomial infections in the maternity hospital;
- issues of ethics in obstetrics;
- etiology, epidemiology, pathogenesis and prevention for the most common gynecological syndroms and diseases; modern classification of gynecological diseases, the formulation of the diagnosis according to ICD-10;
- clinical features and possible complications of the most common gynecological syndroms and diseases;
- diagnostic methods of gynecological diseases, their sensitivity and effectiveness, including history taking, physical, clinical and special methods, as well as laboratory and instrumental methods;
- legitimate from the standpoint of modern clinical guidelines methods of treating gynecological diseases;

- indicators of the health of the female population, causes of maternal, perinatal and infant mortality;
- indications and contraindications for prolongation of pregnancy in the most frequent extragenital, surgical and gynecological conditions;
- clinical and laboratory indicators of major diseases in obstetrics;
- indications for hospitalization;
- physiological processes occurring in the woman's body due to conception, pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period;
- physiological course and principles of pregnancy, childbirth, the postpartum period; primary treatment of the newborn and features of the course of the early neonatal period;
- methods for assessing the state of the functional mother-placenta-fetus system;
- etiology and pathogenesis of complications of pregnancy, childbirth, the postpartum period;
- classification, clinical picture, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment and prevention of pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum period complications;
- the main stages of surgical interventions in obstetrics;
- principles and methods of general and local anesthesia used in obstetrics;
- indications and contraindications for sanatorium treatment of pregnant women puerperas;
- basics of rehabilitation and clinical examination of pregnant women, puerperas.

- **Be able to:**

- determine the status of the gynecological patient: collect the anamnesis, conduct a physical examination (general condition, palpation, auscultation, blood pressure measurement) and conduct a special gynecological examination on the model, examination and palpation of the mammary glands on the model; conduct a primary examination of the systems and organs of the nervous;
- establish the priorities for solving patient health problems: critical (terminal) condition, condition with pain syndrome, condition with chronic disease, condition with infectious disease, menstrual disorder, disability, geriatric problems;
- assess the social factors affecting the patient's physical and psychological health: cultural, ethnic, religious, individual, family, social risk factors (unemployment, violence, illness and death of relatives, etc.); make a preliminary diagnosis - to synthesize information about the patient in order to determine the disease;
- plan additional methods of investigation in accordance with the prognosis of the disease, to clarify the diagnosis and obtain a reliable result;
- choose an individual plan of treatment/care for the patient in accordance with the situation: primary care, ambulance, hospitalization;
- identify risk factors for obstetric pathology;
- collect a general somatic and obstetric-gynecological anamnesis of a pregnant woman, a woman in labor and postpartum period;
- conduct a general examination and assess the general condition of the pregnant, parturient and puerperal woman;
- conduct an objective external examination of a woman: an external obstetric examination, measurement of the size of the pelvis;
- analyze the results of laboratory tests (blood, urine, vaginal discharge, tests of functional diagnostics), of non-invasive and invasive methods of prenatal diagnosis (chorionic biopsy, placentocentesis, amniocentesis, cordocentesis, etc.) for the diagnosis and differential diagnosis of different pathologies during pregnancy.
- determine the gestational age and the date of delivery;
- determine the estimated weight of the fetus;
- evaluate fetal heartbeat with an obstetric stethoscope;

- identify the features of the course of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period;
 - provide emergency medical care for preeclampsia; bleeding; hemorrhagic and toxic shock; disseminated intravascular coagulation syndrome (DIC);
 - solve situational tasks related to the collection of history, prevention, diagnosis and medical care for pregnant women, mothers, puerperas;
 - based on the obtained data, to make a diagnosis, draw up a plan for management and treatment of pregnant women, determine the indications for operative delivery and minor gynecological operations (amniotomy, episiotomy, manual separation and separation of the afterbirth, etc.);
 - present the data obtained during the examination of the patient in the form of sections of the medical history.
- **Master:**
- skills of making a preliminary diagnosis based on the results of the examination;
 - assessment of the female reproductive health status;
 - methods of general, clinical and special gynecological examination;
 - interpretation of the results of laboratory, instrumental diagnostic methods;
 - methods for determining the gestational age and date of childbirth, determining the fetal mass, methods of external obstetric examination, methods for measuring in pregnant women the abdominal circumference and the height of the fundus of the uterus above the pubic joint;
 - diagnostic methods for pregnant women with pelvic structure and size, auscultation of the abdomen of pregnant women and women with obstetric stethoscope to determine the heartbeat of the fetus; the main methods of diagnosing the state of the cervix during pregnancy, in childbirth, and the postpartum period;
 - methods of evaluation of labor activity;
 - methods for assessing the severity of preeclampsia;
 - methods for estimating blood loss during pregnancy, during childbirth and the postpartum period;
- the main methods of diagnosing emergency conditions in obstetrics.

4. Volume of discipline and types of study

The total volume of the discipline “Obstetrics and Gynecology” is distributed between two modules, studied sequentially. The module “Gynecology” module is studied by students in the 7th and 8th semesters (4th year), and the “Obstetrics” module - in the 9th, 10th and 11th semesters (5th and 6th courses).

The total volume of the module «Gynecology» is **216** hours – **6** credits (credits).

Type of study load	Total hours	Semesters	
		7	8
MODULE "GYNECOLOGY"			
Classes (total hours)	132	68	64
<i>Lectures</i>	33	1 x 17 (17)	1 x 16 (16)
<i>Clinical lessons</i>	99	3 x 17 (51)	3 x 16 (48)
Self-work/reading (total)			
<i>Patient case history, Abstracts/presentations Preparation for classes/exam</i>	84	40	44

Total labor input	216	108	108
Credit Unit	6	3	3

5. The content of the discipline

The content of the discipline sections

Module "Gynecology"

№ п/п	№ of the semester	Name of the section of module (topics)	Contents of the section
1	7	Topic 1. Methods of investigation and medical records. Scheme of medical (case) history	The structure of the organization of obstetric and gynecological care. The structure and functions of the women's clinic. Principles of collecting anamnesis in gynecological patients. Anamnesis. General symptomatology: pain, vaginal discharge, menstrual disorders, infertility. Factors contributing to the occurrence of gynecological diseases. Methods for objective examination of gynecological patients - external, two-handed (vaginal and rectus). Research with vaginal speculum. Colposcopy. Methods for the study of ovarian function. Methods for obtaining a biopsy of the cervix, endometrium. Visualization techniques (hysteroscopy, laparoscopy, MRI, CT). Determination of tubal patency (hysterosalpingography), laparoscopy. Cytological examination of smears and histological examination. Ultrasound examination. Genetic research methods (determination of sex chromatin, karyotype studies).
2	7	Topic 2. The reproductive system of women. Normal menstrual cycle and its regulation.	Clinical and physiological features of the reproductive system of women. The menstrual cycle and its regulation. Cyclic changes in the hypothalamus, pituitary, ovaries, uterus. Anatomical and physiological features of the genital organs of women at different ages. Patterns of formation and extinction of the reproductive function of women. Gonadotropic and ovarian hormones. Morphological changes in the ovaries and endometrium. Ovarian and uterine cycle. Functional diagnostic tests. Periods of a woman's life.
3	7	Topic 3. Disorders of the menstrual cycle. Amenorrhea.	Classification of menstrual disorders. Etiology and pathogenesis of menstrual disorders. Primary and secondary amenorrhea, normo-, hyper- and hypogonadotropic. Ovarian and uterine forms of amenorrhea. Dysgenesis of the gonads. Testicular feminization. Premature ovarian failure. Central hypothalamic amenorrhea, pituitary forms of amenorrhea (pituitary insufficiency, hyperprolactinemia). Polycystic ovary syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.
4	7	Topic 4. Disorders of the perimenopausal period.	Climacteric disorders in women. The concept of menopausal syndrome. Postcastration syndrome. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Principles of hormone replacement therapy in premenopause and postmenopause.
5	7	Topic 5. Acute and chronic inflammatory diseases of female genital organs.	Nonspecific and specific inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs, their etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical features of inflammatory diseases in different periods of women's life (children, sexually mature, elderly). Clinic diagnostics, treatment, prevention of inflammatory diseases of the genitals of various localization: external (vulvitis, Bartholinitis, vestibulitis) and internal genital organs (vaginitis, cervicitis, endometritis, salpingoophoritis, pelviperitonitis and parametritis). Complications of inflammatory diseases of the genitals. Prevention of inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs.
6	7	Topic 6. Sexually transmitted infections. Bacterial vaginosis.	Sexually transmitted infections (gonorrhea, trichomoniasis, chlamydial infection, syphilis). Clinic, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, criteria for cure. The role of sexually transmitted infections in the occurrence of inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs. Candidiasis of the genitals. Tuberculosis of the female genital organs. Pathogenesis, classification, clinic, diagnosis, prevention, therapy. Contagious mollusk. Pharyngitis Individual and population prevention of sexually transmitted infections and urogenital infections. Indications for surgical treatment of inflammatory formations of the uterus.

7	7	Topic 7. Ectopic pregnancy.	Hematoperitoneum. Principles of emergency medical care. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification of ectopic pregnancy; diagnostic methods, clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment of ectopic pregnancy; stages of operation – tubectomy.
8	7	Topic 8. Gestational trophoblastic disease.	Clinical features. Diagnostic and treatment methods (chemotherapy, surgery). Organization of the fight against cancer in the Russian Federation.
9	7	Topic 9. Anomalies of the development and traumatic injuries of the female reproductive system.	Genital malformations, infantilism, gonadal dysgenesis (clinical manifestations, diagnosis, methods of correction). Disruption of sexual development. Clinical and hormonal aspects, diagnosis, treatment.
10.	7	Topic 10. Anomalies of the position of internal organs. Urinary incontinence.	Emergency assistance for women with genital trauma. Traumatic injuries of the urinary organs. Preoperative preparation. Technique of surgical intervention on the vaginal part of the cervix, with prolapse of the genitals. Postoperative management of patients. Classification and characterization of anomalies of the position of the female genital organs. Causes of occurrence. Diagnosis and treatment (conservative, operative). Cystitis, cystalgia, stress urinary incontinence. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Urogenital fistula, surgical treatment.
11.	8	Topic 11. Uterine fibroids.	Modern theories of the pathogenesis of fibroids (leiomyomas) of the uterus. Clinic, diagnosis. Conservative and surgical treatments. Multicomponent treatment of uterine leiomyoma using laparoscopic surgeries, uterine artery embolization and ultrasound ablation of uterine fibroids under MRI control. Rehabilitation activities. Uterine sarcoma.
12.	8	Topic 12. Endometriosis.	Definition of endometriosis. Theory of endometriosis. Classification. Clinic of genital endometriosis (endometriosis of the uterus and cervix, fallopian tubes, ovaries, retrocervical). Clinic of extragenital endometriosis (endometriosis of the navel, postoperative scar and other organs). Surgical and conservative treatment of endometriosis. Rehabilitation of patients. Surgical treatment of adhesions of stage 4. Preoperative preparation. Postoperative management of patients. Hysterectomy. Laparoscopic operations.
13.	8	Topic 13. Benign diseases of the vulva, vagina and uterine cervix	Fibroma, myoma, lipoma, kraurosis and leukoplakia of the vulva. Cancer of the vulva and vagina. Diagnosis and treatment. Precancerous diseases of the cervix uteri (pseudo-erosion, ectopia, endocervicosis, polyp, leukoplakia, erythroplakia, papilloma). Colposcopic picture. The management of dysplasia.
14.	8	Topic 14. Cervical cancer.	Classification, clinic, diagnosis and treatment of cervical cancer. The diagnostic value of colposcopy, cytology, histology.
15.	8	Theme 15. Endometrial hyperplastic processes. Uterine Cancer.	Endometrial hyperplastic processes (glandular hyperplasia, polyposis, atypical hyperplasia). Methods of treatment depending on the age of the woman. Endometrial cancer, classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment methods.
16.	8	Topic 16. Benign tumors and tumor-like masses of the ovaries.	Ovarian follicular cysts. Cysts of the corpus luteum of the ovary. Theca-lutein cysts. Cysts of rudimentary organs. Cysts of the fallopian tubes, uterus, vagina, large vestibular glands vestibule of the vagina. Ovarian tumors: histological classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.
17.	8	Topic 17. Ovarian cancer.	Ovarian cancer (primary, secondary, metastatic), stages, diagnosis, treatment.
18.	8	Topic 18. Abnormal uterine bleeding.	Abnormal uterine bleeding (AMC), classification PALM- COEIN. Uterine bleeding in puberty. Abnormal uterine bleeding in the reproductive and premenopausal periods.
19.	8	Topic 19 Family	Family planning in the modern world. Principles of family planning counseling. Modern contraception. Principles of selection of contraceptive methods.

		planning.	Contraception in different age periods of a woman. Features of pregnancy prevention in women under 18 years old, after 35 years, the observance of the optimal intervals between childbirths.
20.	8	Topic 20. Infertility.	Infertility in marriage: etiology, principles of examination of a married couple with infertility. Female infertility: the main causes, diagnosis and treatment methods. Male infertility: the main causes and methods of treatment. Modern methods of infertility treatment – assisted reproductive technologies. Infertility prevention. Organization of help for couples with infertility.

Sections of disciplines and types of classes

Module «Gynecology»

№	The name of the section discipline	Lectures	Clinical lessons	Self-study	Total (hrs)
1.	Topic 1. Methods of investigations and medical records. Scheme of medical (case) history.	5	1	4	10
2.	Topic 2. The reproductive system of women. Normal menstrual cycle and its regulation.	5	1	4	10
3.	Topic 3. Disorders of the menstrual cycle. Amenorrhea.	4	2	4	10
4.	Topic 4. Disorders of the perimenopausal period.	4	2	4	10
5.	Topic 5. Acute and chronic inflammatory diseases of female genital organs.	5	1	4	10
6.	Topic 6. Sexually transmitted infections. Bacterial vaginosis.	4	2	4	10
7.	Topic 7. Ectopic pregnancy.	4	2	4	10
8.	Topic 8. Gestational trophoblastic disease.	4	2	4	10
9.	Topic 9. Anomalies of the development and traumatic injuries of female genital organs. Of the female reproductive system.	4	2	4	10
10.	Topic 10. Anomalies of the position of internal organs. Urinary incontinence.	5	1	4	10
11.	Topic 11. Uterine fibroids.	4	2	4	10
12.	Topic 12. Endometriosis.	4	2	4	10
13.	Topic 13. Benign diseases of the vulva, vagina and uterine cervix	4	2	4	10
14.	Topic 14. Cervical cancer.	4	2	4	10
15.	Topic 15. Endometrial hyperplastic processes. Uterine Cancer.	5	1	4	10
16.	Topic 16. Benign tumors and tumor-like masses of the ovaries.	4	2	4	10
17.	Topic 17. Ovarian cancer.	4	2	4	10
18.	Topic 18. Abnormal uterine bleeding.	4	2	4	10
19.	Topic 19. Family planning.	5	1	4	10
20.	Topic 20. Infertility.	5	1	4	10
21.	Test	12		4	16
Total:		99	33	84	216

6. Classroom work of students

Clinical lessons.

Module "Gynecology"

№	Discipline section	Subject of a practical training (seminars)	Workload (hours)
VII semester 108 hours (3 credits)			
1	Methods of investigations and medical records. Scheme of medical (case) history.	The structure of the organization of obstetric and gynecological care. The structure and functions of the women's clinic. Principles of collecting anamnesis in gynecological patients. Anamnesis. General symptomatology: pain, vaginal discharge, menstrual disorders, infertility. Factors contributing to the occurrence of gynecological diseases. Methods for objective examination of gynecological patients - external, two-handed (vaginal and rectus). Research with vaginal speculum. Colposcopy. Methods for the study of ovarian function. Methods for obtaining a biopsy of the cervix, endometrium. Visualization techniques (hysteroscopy, laparoscopy, MRI, CT). Determination of tubal patency (hysterosalpingography), laparoscopy. Cytological examination of smears and histological examination. Ultrasound examination. Genetic research methods (determination of sex chromatin, karyotype studies).	5
2	The reproductive system of women. Normal menstrual cycle and its regulation.	Clinical and physiological features of the reproductive system of women. The menstrual cycle and its regulation. Cyclic changes in the hypothalamus, pituitary, ovaries, uterus. Anatomical and physiological features of the genital organs of women at different ages. Patterns of formation and extinction of the reproductive function of women. Gonadotropic and ovarian hormones. Morphological changes in the ovaries and endometrium. Ovarian and uterine cycle. Functional diagnostic tests. Periods of a woman's life.	5
3	Disorders of the menstrual cycle. Amenorrhea.	Classification of menstrual disorders. Etiology and pathogenesis of menstrual disorders. Primary and secondary amenorrhea, normo-, hyper- and hypogonadotropic. Ovarian and uterine forms of amenorrhea. Dysgenesis of the gonads. Testicular feminization. Premature ovarian failure. Central hypothalamic amenorrhea, pituitary forms of amenorrhea (pituitary insufficiency, hyperprolactinemia). Polycystic ovary syndrome: etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis, differential diagnosis, treatment.	4
4	Disorders of the perimenopausal period.	Climacteric disorders in women. The concept of menopausal syndrome. Postcastration syndrome. Etiology, pathogenesis, clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Principles of hormone replacement therapy in premenopause and postmenopause.	4
5	Acute and chronic inflammatory diseases of female genital organs.	Nonspecific and specific inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs, their etiology and pathogenesis. Clinical features of inflammatory diseases in different periods of women's life (children, sexually mature, elderly). Clinic diagnostics, treatment, prevention of inflammatory diseases of the genitals of various localization: external (vulvitis, bartholinitis, vestibulitis) and internal genital organs (vaginitis, cervicitis, endometritis, salpingoophoritis, pelviperitonitis and parametritis). Complications of inflammatory diseases of the genitals. Prevention of inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs.	5

6	Sexually transmitted infections. Bacterial vaginosis.	Sexually transmitted infections (gonorrhea, trichomoniasis, chlamydial infection, syphilis). Clinic, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, criteria for cure. The role of sexually transmitted infections in the occurrence of inflammatory diseases of the female genital organs. Candidiasis of the genitals. Tuberculosis of the female genital organs. Pathogenesis, classification, clinical features, diagnosis, prevention, therapy. Prevention of sexually transmitted infections and urogenital infections. Indications for surgical treatment of inflammatory masses of the uterus.	4
7	Ectopic pregnancy.	Hematoperitoneum. Principles of emergency medical care. Etiology, pathogenesis, classification of ectopic pregnancy; diagnostic methods, clinic, differential diagnosis, treatment of ectopic pregnancy; stages of operation – tubectomy.	4
8.	Gestational trophoblastic disease.	Clinic. Diagnostic and treatment methods (chemotherapy, surgery). Organization of the fight against cancer in the Russian Federation.	4
9	Anomalies of the development and traumatic injuries of the female reproductive system.	Genital malformations, infantilism, gonadal dysgenesis (clinical manifestations, diagnosis, methods of correction). Disruption of sexual development. Clinical and hormonal aspects, diagnosis, treatment.	4
10	Anomalies of the position of internal organs. Urinary incontinence.	Emergency assistance for women with genital trauma. Traumatic injuries of the urinary organs. Preoperative preparation. Technique of surgical intervention on the vaginal part of the cervix, with prolapse of the genitals. Postoperative management of patients. Classification and characterization of anomalies of the position of the female genital organs. Causes of occurrence. Diagnosis and treatment (conservative, operative). Cystitis, cystalgia, stress urinary incontinence. Clinic, diagnosis and treatment. Urogenital fistula, surgical treatment.	5
VIII semester 108 hours (3 credits)			
11	Uterine fibroids.	Modern theories of the pathogenesis of fibroids (leiomyomas) of the uterus. Clinic, diagnosis. Conservative and surgical treatments. Multicomponent treatment of uterine leiomyoma using laparoscopic surgeries, uterine artery embolization and ultrasound ablation of uterine fibroids under MRI control. Rehabilitation activities. Uterine sarcoma.	4
12	Endometriosis.	Definition of endometriosis. Theory of endometriosis. Classification. Clinic of genital endometriosis (endometriosis of the uterus and cervix, fallopian tubes, ovaries, retrocervical). Clinic of extragenital endometriosis (endometriosis of the navel, postoperative scar and other organs). Surgical and conservative treatment of endometriosis. Rehabilitation of patients. Surgical treatment of adhesions of stage 4. Preoperative preparation. Postoperative management of patients. Hysterectomy. Laparoscopic operations.	4

13	Benign diseases of the vulva, vagina and uterine cervix	Fibroma, myoma, lipoma, kraurosis and leukoplakia of the vulva. Cancer of the vulva and vagina. Diagnosis and treatment. Precancerous diseases of the cervix uteri (pseudo-erosion, ectopia, endocervicosis, polyp, leukoplakia, erythroplakia, papilloma). Colposcopic picture. The management of dysplasia.	4
14	Cervical cancer.	Classification, clinic, diagnosis and treatment of cervical cancer. The diagnostic value of colposcopy, cytology, histology.	4
15	Endometrial hyperplastic processes. Uterine Cancer.	Endometrial hyperplastic processes (glandular hyperplasia, polyposis, atypical hyperplasia). Methods of treatment depending on the age of the woman. Endometrial cancer, classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment methods.	5
16	Benign tumors and tumor-like masses of the ovaries.	Ovarian follicular cysts. Cysts of the corpus luteum of the ovary. Theca-lutein cysts. Cysts of rudimentary organs. Cysts of the fallopian tubes, uterus, vagina, large vestibular glands vestibule of the vagina. Ovarian tumors: histological classification, clinic, diagnosis, treatment.	4
17	Ovarian cancer.	Ovarian cancer (primary, secondary, metastatic), stages, diagnosis, treatment.	4
18	Abnormal uterine bleeding.	Abnormal uterine bleeding (AMC), classification PALM-COEIN. Uterine bleeding in puberty. Abnormal uterine bleeding in the reproductive and premenopausal periods.	4
19	Family planning.	Family planning in the modern world. Principles of family planning counseling. Modern contraception. Principles of selection of contraceptive methods. Contraception in different age periods of a woman. Features of pregnancy prevention in women under 18 years old, after 35 years, the observance of the optimal intervals between childbirths.	5
20	Infertility.	Infertility in marriage: etiology, principles of examination of a married couple with infertility. Female infertility: the main causes, diagnosis and treatment methods. Male infertility: the main causes and methods of treatment. Modern methods of infertility treatment - assisted reproductive technologies. Infertility prevention. Organization of help for couples with infertility.	5
21	Test	Repeat key questions of all topics studied in the semester	12
TOTAL:			99

Lectures
Module "Gynecology"

№	Topics	Workload (hours)
1.	Topic 1. Methods of investigations and medical records. Scheme of medical (case) history.	1
2.	Topic 2. The reproductive system of women. Normal menstrual cycle and its regulation.	2
3.	Topic 3. Disorders of the menstrual cycle. Amenorrhea.	2
4.	Topic 4. Disorders of the perimenopausal period.	2

5.	Topic 5. Acute and chronic inflammatory diseases of female genital organs.	1
6.	Topic 6. Sexually transmitted infections. Bacterial vaginosis.	2
7.	Topic 7. Ectopic pregnancy.	2
8.	Topic 8. Gestational trophoblastic disease.	2
9.	Topic 9. Anomalies of the development and traumatic injuries of female reproductive system.	2
10.	Topic 10. Anomalies of the position of internal organs. Urinary incontinence.	1
11.	Topic 12. Uterine fibroids.	2
12.	Topic 13. Endometriosis.	2
13.	Topic 14. Benign diseases of the vulva, vagina and uterine cervix	2
14.	Topic 15. Cervical cancer.	2
15.	Theme 16. Endometrial hyperplastic processes. Uterine Cancer.	1
16.	Topic 17. Benign tumors and tumor-like masses of the ovaries.	2
17.	Topic 18. Ovarian cancer.	2
18.	Topic 19. Abnormal uterine bleeding.	1
19.	Topic 11. Family planning.	1
20.	Topic 20. Infertility.	1
TOTAL:		33

Material and technical support of the discipline’s module “Gynecology”:

Computer, multimedia projector, a set of radiographs, gynecological simulator 3B Scientific 1005723, a model for teaching self-examination of the mammary gland, 3 separate mammary glands based on 3B Scientific 1000344.

8. Information support of the discipline’s module “Gynecology”:

a) Software:

- Electronic library system RUDN - ELS RUDN <http://lib.rudn.ru/MegaPro/Web>
- EBS "University Library Online" <http://www.biblioclub.ru>
- EBS Yurayt <http://www.biblio-online.ru>
- EBS "Student Consultant" www.studentlibrary.ru
- ELS “Lan” <http://e.lanbook.com/>
- TUIS RUDN <http://esystem.pfur.ru/enrol/index.php?id=10378>

b) Databases, reference and search systems:

- electronic fund of legal and regulatory-technical documentation: <http://docs.cntd.ru/>
- Yandex search: <https://www.yandex.ru/>
- Google search: <https://www.google.com/>
- reference database SCOPUS: <http://www.elsevierscience.ru/products/scopus/>
- WHO documentation center: <http://whodc.mednet.ru/>
- electronic library of surgery: <http://surgerylib.ru/>
- Media StatusPraesens: <http://praesens.ru/>

9. Educational and methodical support of the discipline’s

module “Gynecology”:

Main literature:

1. Gynecology. Textbook, by V.E. Radzinskiy and A. Fuks. Moscow, edited by MEDIA GEOTAR, 2020, 896 pp
2. Obstetrics / ed. By V.E. Radzinskiy, A.M. Fuks. Ch. G. Gagaev - M.: GEOTAR-Media, 2019. — 880 pp.

Additional literature:

1. Benirschke K. The Umbilical Cord. — 2004. — P. 10.
2. Budin W.C. et al. Knowledge and skills of the Lamaze certified childbirth educator: results of a job task analysis // *The Journal of Perinatal Education*. — 2014. — Vol. 23, N 2. — P. 65–78.
3. Cordero Y. et al. Exercise is Associated with a Reduction in Gestational Diabetes Mellitus // *Med Sci Sports Exerc*. — 2014
4. Cunningham F.G., MdLeveno S.L., Bloom C.Y., Spong J.S., Dashe B.L., Hoffman B.M., Casey J.S. *Sheffield Williams Obstetrics*. — 24th edition, 2014.
5. Curl M., Lothian J.A. Evidence-Based Maternity Care: Can New Dogs Learn Old Tricks? // *The Journal of Perinatal Education*. — 2013. — Vol. 22, N 4. — P. 234-240.
6. Dean S.V. et al. Preconception care: nutritional risks and interventions // *Reprod Health*. — 2014. — Vol. 11, Suppl. 3. — P. 63.
7. Delotte J. et al. Pregnant woman and road safety: a numerical approach. Application to a restrained third trimester pregnant woman in frontal impact // *J. Gynecol Obstet Biol Reprod*. — Paris, 2007. — Vol. 36. — №6. — P. 577-581.
8. *Essentials of anatomy and physiology* / Valerie C. Scanlon, Tina Sanders. — 5th ed. Copyright © 2007 by F. A. Davis Company. — P. 604.
9. Faye-Petersen O.M., Heller D.S., Joshi V.V. *Handbook of Placental Pathology*. — 2nd ed. (2006). — Taylor & Francis.
10. Gabbe S.G. *Obstetrics normal and problem pregnancies*. — Philadelphia: Elsevier / Saunders, 2012.
11. George A. et al. Periodontal treatment during pregnancy and birth outcomes: a meta-analysis of randomized trials: // *International Journal of Evidence-Based Healthcare*. — 2011. — Vol. 9, N 2. — P. 122–147.
12. Hodgetts V. et al. Effectiveness of folic acid supplementation in pregnancy on reducing the risk of small-for-gestational age neonates: a population study, systematic review and meta-analysis // *BJOG*. — 2014.
13. Kaplan C.G. *Color Atlas of Gross Placental Pathology*. — 2nd ed. — Springer Science+BusinessMedia. — 2007.
14. Nakajima Y., Yamaji K., Ohashi K. Fetal heart rate and uterine contraction during automobile driving // *J. Obstet. Gynaecol. Res*. — 2004. — Vol. 30, N 1. — P. 15–19.
15. National Collaborating Centre for Women’s and Children’s Health (Great Britain), National Institute for Health and Clinical Excellence (Great Britain). *Antenatal care: routine care for the healthy pregnant woman*. — London: RCOG Press, 2008.
16. *Obstetric Evidence Based Guidelines* Ed by Vincenzo Berghella 2007 Informa Healthcare. — P.235.
17. *Obstetrics illustrated* / Kevin P. Hanretty, Churchill Livingstone, Elsevier Inc., 6th. — 2003. — P.437.
18. *Obstetrics: normal and problem pregnancies* / [edited by] S.G. Gabbe, J.R. Niebyl, J.L. Simpson; associate editors, Henry Galan... [et al.]. — 5th ed. (2007), Churchill Livingstone, Elsevier Inc. — P.1299.
19. O’Grady J.P., Gimovsky M.L. *Operative Obstetrics* / edited by L.A. Bayer Zwirello, K. Giordano. — 2nd ed. — Cambridge University Press, 2008.
20. *Pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum and newborn care: a guide for essential practice* // World Health Organization. — 2003. — P. 180.
21. *Protocols for high-risk pregnancies* / [edited by] J.T. Queenan, J.C. Hobbins, C.Y.

Spong. — 4th ed. — 2005. — P. 736.

22. Riordan J., Wambach K. Breastfeeding and human lactation. Sudbury. — Mass Jones and Bartlett Publishers, 2010. — 4th ed.

23. Williams Obstetrics — McGraw-Hill Companies / [edited by] F. Gary Cunningham...[et al.]. — 22nd ed. — 2005.

24. Wilson R.D. et al. Prenatal screening, diagnosis, and pregnancy management of fetal neural tube defects // J Obstet Gynaecol Can. — 2014. — Vol. 36, N 10. — P. 927–939.

11. Guidelines for students on the development of the discipline's module "Gynecology"

Self-reading study of students in extracurricular hours includes preparation for laboratory (practical) classes, independent processing of information and preparation of reports with presentations, as well as coursework. Each of the topics studied implies 4 hours of extracurricular independent work of the student. **The total workload of the student's independent work in the Gynecology module** is 40 hours in the 7th semester and 44 hours - the 8th semester (84 hours in total).

Module "Gynecology"

№	Presentation Topics	Form control
7th semester		
1	Periods of a woman's life. Anatomical and physiological peculiarities of the female genital organs in different life periods	oral presentation
2	Premature sexual development	oral presentation
3	Delayed sexual development, gonadal dysgenesis	oral presentation
4	Testicular feminization syndrome (Androgen insensitivity syndrome, AIS)	oral presentation
5	Meier-Rokitansky-Kuster-Hauser syndrome (MRKH syndrome)	oral presentation
6	Human microbiome. Normal biocenosis of the vagina. Bacterial vaginosis	oral presentation
7	Tuberculosis of the female genital organs	oral presentation
8	Rare forms of ectopic pregnancy	oral presentation
9	Premenstrual syndrome	oral presentation
10	Polycystic ovarian syndrome	oral presentation
11	Congenital dysfunction of the adrenal cortex	oral presentation
12	Premature ovarian failure	oral presentation
8th semester		
1	Prolapsed uterine leiomyoma	oral presentation
2	Blood supply disturbance in myomatous node	oral presentation
3	Dysplasia of uterine cervix	oral presentation
4	Fallopian tube cancer	oral presentation
5	Extragenital endometriosis	oral presentation
6	HPV as risk factor for cervical cancer	oral presentation
7	Assisted reproductive technologies	oral presentation

12. Fund of estimated means for the interim assessment of students in the discipline (module)

Examples of tests for current control (Module "Gynecology"):

Tests

1. What major mechanisms provide eubiosis of female genital tract?

- 1) anatomic and physiologic;
- 2) hormonal;
- 3) environmental;
- 4) immune;
- 5) symbiotic.

2. Ovulation can be diagnosed by:

- 1) strip test;
- 2) ultrasound folliculometry;
- 3) hysteroscopy;
- 4) histology of endometrial scrapings;
- 5) progesterone concentration in the blood;
- 6) all of the above;
- 7) none of the above.

3. Menstrual flow is caused by:

- 1) drop in progesterone and estrogen levels;
- 2) disorder of circulation and accompanying by destructive changes in endometrium;
- 3) emergence of necrosis and focal hematomas in endometrium;
- 4) elevated content of proteolytic and fibrinolytic enzymes in endometrium;
- 5) all of the above;
- 6) none of the above.

4. Premature ovarian failure is a clinical syndrome associated with:

- 1) secondary hypergonadotropic amenorrhea in combination with low estrogen, testosterone, anti-Mullerian hormone, inhibin B in women under 40;
- 2) primary amenorrhea in combination with low estrogen, testosterone, anti-Mullerian hormone, inhibin B in women under 40;
- 3) secondary hypogonadotropic amenorrhea in combination with low estrogen, testosterone, anti-Mullerian hormone, inhibin B in women under 40;
- 4) secondary hypergonadotropic amenorrhea in combination with low estrogen, testosterone, anti-Mullerian hormone, inhibin B in women of any age.

5. The main clinical sign of progressing ectopic gestation:

- 1) cramp-like lower abdominal pain;
- 2) spotting;
- 3) weakly positive sign of peritoneal irritation;
- 4) all of the above;
- 5) none of the above.

Clinical cases

Case 1

A 39-year-old patient has been admitted to the hospital with complaints of acute pain in the lower abdomen, vomiting, increase of temperature up to 37.5°C. Moderate abdominal distension and positive Blumberg's sign (rebound tenderness) were revealed by examination. Pulse 92 bpm, BP 110/70 mm Hg. On vaginal examination: the body of the uterus is firm, of normal sizes, mobile, painless; on the right and in front of the uterus a mass of 6x8 cm in size is palpable, of tight-elastic consistency,

sharply painful when displaced, the left appendages are not palpable; the posterior fornix is free, mucus vaginal discharge.

What are the presumptive diagnosis and its justification?

At what stage (medical facility) the patient should be assisted?

The management plans.

The prognosis of the disease

Case 2

In a 21-year-old patient with severe obesity and acyclic uterine bleeding (abnormal uterine bleeding) the examination of aspiration cytological sample from the uterine cavity revealed: papillary structures, a significant number of endometrial cells with signs of proliferation and atypia of the cells. What is the preliminary diagnosis? What diagnostic methods are appropriate for diagnosing the condition?

What are the presumptive diagnosis and its justification?

At what stage (medical facility) the patient should be assisted?

The management plans.

The prognosis of the disease

Case 3

A 38-year-old patient was admitted to the gynecological department of inpatient hospital with complaints of cramping pain in the lower abdomen and abundant bloody vaginal discharge. She considers herself to be sick for 3 years, when a uterine myoma of 5-6 weeks of pregnancy was diagnosed for the first time. Vaginal examination revealed: in the cervical canal a round smooth mass of purple-bluish color and \varnothing 2.5 cm is visualized, the uterus is firm, enlarged up to 6 weeks of pregnancy. In the area of the uterine fundus, a subserosal myoma \varnothing 3.5 cm is palpated. The uterine appendages on both sides are not palpable. The vaginal discharge is bloody, abundant. What is the diagnosis? How would you manage the patient?

What are the presumptive diagnosis and its justification?

At what stage (medical facility) the patient should be assisted?

The management plans.

The prognosis of the disease

Control questions

- 1) What is the plan of actions upon detecting endometrial hyperplasia? What are the stages of treatment and the objective of each one?
- 2) What are the objectives of pharmaceutical therapy for endometriosis? Is it always applicable?
- 3) Name the medications used for pharmaceutical therapy of endometriosis.
- 4) Name the routes of metastasis in ovarian cancer.
- 5) Name the criteria of cure in GTD.
- 6) What are the leading causes of still birth and early neonatal mortality?
- 7) What are the objectives of family planning?
- 8) What does "spacing" mean? What is the optimum value for this parameter?
- 9) Define the infertile marriage.
- 10) What is the classification of infertility causes?
- 11) When should one suspect tuboperitoneal factor infertility? How can it be established?
- 12) What are the scenarios of spontaneous termination of ectopic pregnancy? What are the factors

determining when an ectopic pregnancy will terminate?

13) What is tubal abortion? What are its clinical presentations?

14) Define hermaphroditism.

15) What is the difference between true isosexual precocious puberty, and heterosexual precocious puberty?

16) What is ritual female circumcision? Can a health care provider perform this procedure?

17) What are the presentations of old cervical lacerations? How are they treated?

What terms describe uterus malpositions

Module "Gynecology" Criteria for evaluation

Points of PRS	Traditional evaluation in the Russian Federation	Points to transfer grades	Ratings	Ratings ECTS
86 - 100	5	95 - 100	5+	A
		86 - 94	5	B
69 - 85	4	69 - 85	4	C
51 - 68	3	61 - 68	3+	D
		51 - 60	3	E
0 - 50	2	31 - 50	2+	FX
		0 - 30	2	F

Description of ratings ECTS:

A ("Excellent") – theoretical course content mastered completely, with no gaps, necessary practical skills of work with the mastered material are formed, the training program learning tasks fulfilled, the quality of their performance assessed by the number of points close to maximum.

B ("Very good") - theoretical content of the course is mastered completely, without gaps, the necessary practical skills mastered, all provided by the training program learning tasks performed, the quality of most of them estimated the number of points close to maximum.

C ("Good") - theoretical content of the course is mastered completely, without gaps, some practical skills mastered the material not perfectly, all provided by the training program learning tasks fulfilled, the quality of performance none estimated with minimum number of points, some types of tasks completed with errors.

D ("Satisfactory") - theoretical content of the course is mastered partially, but gaps are not essential character, necessary practical navigable with mastered material basically formed, most provided by the

training program learning tasks fulfilled, performing some assignments may contain errors.

E ("Mediocre") - theoretical course content mastered in part, some practical skills are not formed, the many learning tasks are not fulfilled, or the quality of some of them estimated the number of points close to the minimum.

FX ("Conditionally unsatisfactory") - theoretical course content mastered in part, the necessary practical skills of work are not formed, most provided by the training program learning tasks are not fulfilled or the quality of their performance assessed by the number of points close to minimum; with additional individual work on the course material may increase the quality of performance of educational tasks.

F ("Definitely poor") - theoretical course content mastered, the necessary practical skills of work are not formed, all fulfilled tasks contain gross errors, additional independent work on course material will not result in any meaningful increase of learning tasks quality.

The program is compiled in accordance with the requirements of the FSES HE.

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